INTRODUCING

CAPE TOWN



CAPE PENINSULA - SOUTH AFRICA'S WONDERLAND! - ARTHUR ENGLISH

Kom maak kennis met Kaapstad

Die Kaap die Goeie Hoop was reeds so vroeg as 1488 bekend by Portugese seevaarders. Hulle het klipkruise aan die kus geplant, maar nooit hier nedersettings gestig nie. In die sewentiende eeu het die Nederlands-Oos-Indiese Kompanjie aan die Kaap 'n verversingspos gestig vir verbyvarende skepe. Daardie eerste nedersetting het algaande uitgebrei oor die Kaapse Skiereiland soos die Nederlandse, Franse Hugenote, Britse en Maleise setlaars hulle hier kom vestig het. Die natuurskoon van die Kaap kan deur niks oortref word nie. Dit wissel tussen pragtige berge, met uitgestrekte plantasies teen die hange en 'n ryke oorvloed aan inheemse plantegroei, lang, spierwit strande, afgesonderde baaitjies en statige ou huise waarvan hul argitektoniese eenvoud hul grootste skoonheid is. Dit alles vind 'n mens binne 'n betreklik klein gebied, want die Skiereiland is net 50 kilometer lank en 16 kilometer breed. In hierdie boek neem ons u op 'n fotografiese reis om die Skiereiland. Ons begin by Kaapstad, wat net onderkant die pragtige Tafelberg teen die hange nestel, met Duiwelspiek en Leeukop weerskante, dan al met die Atlantiese kuslyn langs, deur die kosmopolitiese voorstad Seepunt, met sy pragtige groen grasperke langs die see en uitstekende restaurante, die vier strande van Clifton wat al bekend geword het vir hul sonaanbidders en hul bikini-skoonhede, verby Kampsbaai, Bakoven en Oudekraal, met die manjifieke Twaalf Apostels, wat ook die Gewelberge genoem word, teen die agtergrond. Daarna krul die pad al teen die berghang langs tot by Houtbaai, en dan verder verby die asemrowend mooi Chapmanspiek, tot by Kommetjie en Noordhoek, met hul kleindorp-atmosfeer. Branderplankryers uit alle dele van die wêreld kom gereeld na Noordhoek-strand om die pragtige lang golwe daar te geniet.

Die volgende bestemming op ons toer is die Kaappunt-natuurreservaat. Hier vind 'n mens verskillende soorte bokke, bobbejane en sebras, asook 'n groot verskeidenheid voëls en 'n oorvloed natuurlike plante. En dan is daar natuurlik Kaappunt self. Dit is die suiderlikste punt van die Skiereiland waar die Atlantiese en die Indiese Oseaan mekaar ontmoet. Die natuurtonele hier is eenvoudig asemrowend mooi. Van die hoogste punt af kyk 'n mens af op 'n rotsagtige kus waar die see ewig dreun, en as jy omdraai, het jy 'n panoramiese uitsig oor die Skiereiland, met die berge dynserig in die vertes.

Hierna volg ons die warmer waters van die Indiese Oseaan, deur Simonstad, tuisbasis van die Suid-Afrikaanse Vloot en reeds 'n vlootbasis sedert 1741, na Glencairn, Vishoek, daardie gewilde strandoord, deur die skilderagtige vissersdorp Kalkbaai en verby die lieflike wit strande van St. James en Muizenberg.

Daarna draai ons binneland toe, na die plantasies en die ryk landboudele en wingerde van Tokai en Constantia.

Verskuil tussen hoë eikebome staan Groot Constantia, huis van goewerneur Simon van der Stel van 1691 tot 1712.

Die Nasionale Botaniese Tuin by Kirstenbosch is wêreldbekend. Die tuin beslaan 480 ha teen die hange van Tafelberg. Dit is 'n tuiste vir die versameling, bewaring en studie van die inheemse plantegroei van Suider-Afrika. Meer as 5 000 verskillende soorte protea, tesame met strelitzia en heide, word hier aangetref.

Nie ver daarvandaan nie is die Rhodes-gedenkteken. Wat die argitektuur van die gedenkteken betref, herinner dit sterk aan die Romeinse tempels, met sy hoë suile en leeu-beelde uit steen.

Net om die draai is die Groote Schuur-Hospitaal wat algemeen beskou word as een van die baanbreker-hospitale in mediese vooruitgang. Dit is 'n opleidingshospitaal vir mediese studente van die nabygeleë Universiteit van Kaapstad.

Hierna volg ons 'n moderne snelwegstelsel terug na Kaapstad, die Moederstad. Die blote indruk wat hierdie stad, sy berg en sy see, sy verskeidenheid aan mense en sy verbintenisse met ander lande en die res van Suid-Afrika wek, dra daartoe by om die Kaap die Goeie Hoop 'n unieke plek te maak.

Blickpunkt Kapstadt

Portugiesischen Seefahrern war das Kap der Guten Hoffnung schon seit 1488 bekannt; sie hinterliessen Steinkreuze an der Küste, gründeten jedoch keine dauerhaften Siedlungen. Im 17. Jahrhundert errichtete die Holländisch-Ostindische Gesellschaft an der Tafelbucht eine Versorgungsstation für vorbeisegelnde Schiffe, woraus in den folgenden Jahren eine Siedlung entstand, die sich später über die Grenzen der Halbinsel hinaus ausbreitete.

Die landschaftliche Schönheit Kapstadts ist einmalig und umfasst Berge, Wälder, reiche einheimische Flora, endlosen weissen Strand, versteckte Buchten und alte Herrenhäuser in einem ergreifend einfachen Architekturstil. Dies alles bietet sich dar auf einer verhältnismässig kleinen Fläche, denn die Halbinsel ist nur 51 km lang und 16 km breit.

Das vorliegende Buch lädt ein zu einer fotografischen Rundfahrt der Halbinsel, angefangen mit Kapstadt selbst, am Fusse des majestätischen Tafelberges, flakiert von Devil's Peak und Lion's Head, führt dann entlang der Küste des atlantischen Ozeans, durch die kosmopolitische Vorstadt Seapoint mit ihren herrlichen Rasenflächen am Meer und ihren Boulevard-Restaurants, entlang den vier Stränden von Clifton – berühmt durch ihre Sonnenanbeter und Bikinischönheiten – durch Camps Bay, Bakoven und Oudekraal mit der grossartigen Bergkette der Zwölf Apostel im Hintergrund. Die Strasse schlängelt sich am Fusse der Berge entlang nach Hout Bay und dann um den unvergesslichen Chapman's Peak nach Noordhoek und Kommetjie, welches eine eigenartige dörfliche Atmosphäre hat und Anhänger des Wellenreitens aus aller Welt anzieht.

Das Cape Point Naturschutzgebiet ist als nächstes auf unserer Tour geplant und ist bekannt für seine Antilopen, Paviane und Zebras, seine grosse Vielfalt an Vögeln und seine Ueberfülle an Flora. Cape Point selbst ist der südlichste Punkt der Halbinsel, wo sich Atlantischer und Indischer Ozean treffen. Das Panorama ist atemberaubend und umfasst steil ins Meer fallende Felsen sowie die Silhouette des Tafelberges in der Ferne.

Die Tour geht weiter entlang den wärmeren Strömungen des Indischen Ozeans durch Simonstown, den südafrikanischen Marinestützpunkt seit 1741, nach Glencairn und Fishhoek, einem reizvollen Badeort für Urlauber, dann weiter nach dem malerischen Fischerdorf Kalk Bay und den beliebten weissen Sandstränden von St. James und Muizenberg. Von Muizenberg aus zieht sich die Tour ins Innere der Halbinsel, in die Wälder, fruchtbaren Felder und Weinberge von Tokai und Constantia. Das Herrenhaus „Groot Constantia" liegt eingebettet zwischen Eichen und Weinreben und war der Gutssitz von Simon van der Stel von 1691 bis 1712.

Der staatliche botanische Garten Kirstenbosch ist weltberühmt; seine 480 ha Fläche liegt an den Hängen des Tafelberges.

In Kirstenbosch ist die einheimische Flora des südlichen Afrika zuhause. Fünftausend verschiedene Exemplare dieser Flora werden hier kultiviert, und besonders beeindruckend sind die verschiedenen Arten der Proteen, Strelitzia und Heidekräuter. Nahebei ist das Rhodes Denkmal, das an einen römischen Tempel erinnert mit seinen pompösen Säulen und in Stein gehauenen riesigen Löwen. „Groote Schuur" Krankenhaus ist berühmt durch seine Pionierarbeit in der Medizin und ist die Universitätsklinik der Universität Kapstadt, die ganz in der Nähe gelegen ist. Nun geht die Tour auf den modernen Schnellstrassen entlang zurück in die „Mutterstadt" Kapstadt, und als Abschluss unserer Tour bietet der Sonnenuntergang in der Tafelbucht ein unvergessliches Schauspiel.

Das beeindruckende Zusammenspiel von Bergen und Meer, die Vielfalt der Menschen und Sehenswürdigkeiten und die engen Bande zu anderen Ländern und zum restlichen Südafrika machen das Kap der Guten Hoffnung zu etwas Einmaligem.



Introduction

The Cape of Good Hope was known as early as 1488 by roving Portuguese sailors, who left stone crosses on the coast, but never established permanent settlements. They named it "The Cape of Storms", and the wrecks of ships in Table Bay and around the coast of the peninsula justify the name.

The Dutch East India Company established a replenishment station at the Cape for passing ships but was unable to limit the settlement to this and in a matter of years, it had spread beyond the Peninsula.

It was swelled through the years by successive infusions of Dutch, Malay, Huguenot French, British and Xhoxa settlers, and governorships of the Cape changing hands at various times, reflected the progress of wars in Europe.

The Cape of Good Hope was the base of the colonizing movements into the interior of Southern Africa. Its peninsula position has sheltered it from the often savage conflicts and tensions of the rest of the sub-continent. Indeed, "Kaapenaars", as the locals call themselves, regard themselves as a group subtly apart from the rest of South Africa.

This manifests itself in a pride in the beauty of the Cape and a tradition of hospitality and friendliness to strangers and visitors.

Their pride in the Cape's beauty is justified, for the Cape of Good Hope is a jewel of green and blue vistas of mountains, forests and seas; the multi-coloured city nestling beneath Table Mountain's majesty, the white serenity of old homesteads; long, white beaches; the vibrant richness of its indigenous flora; and the vitality of its cosmopolitan population.

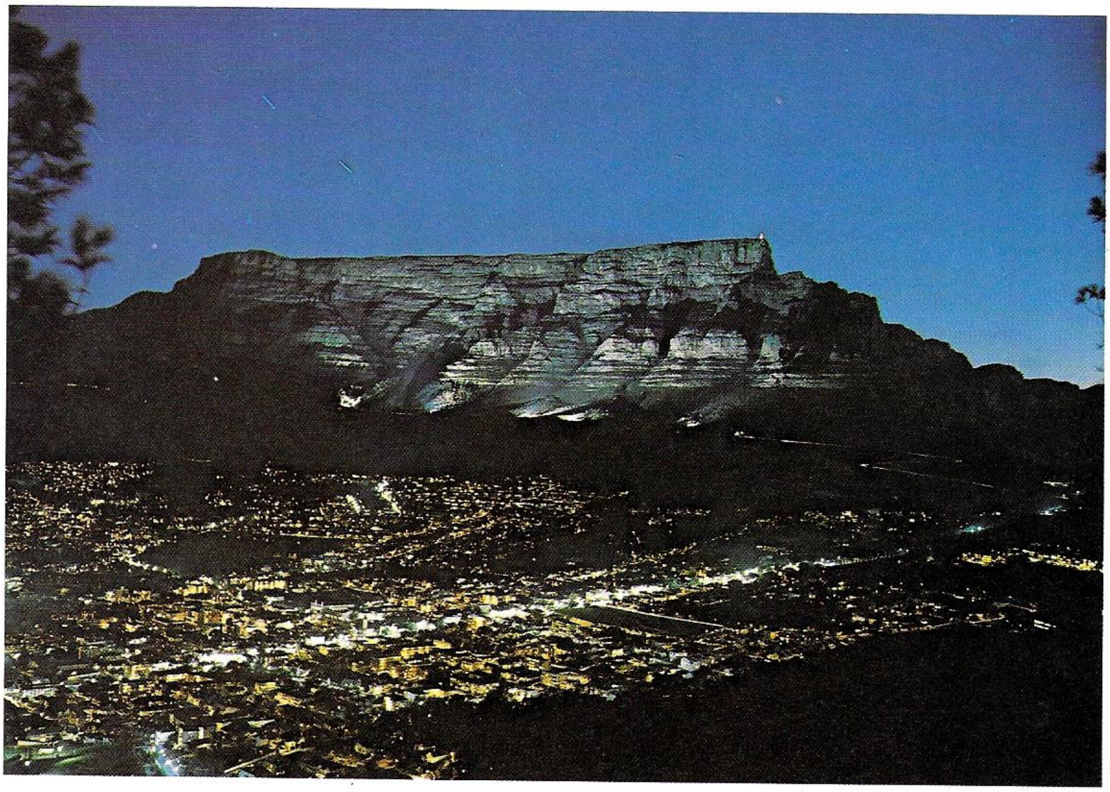


Part of the pleasure of the Cape Peninsula is in discovering a place which betters its descriptions. The other, unique virtue of the peninsula is that so much is packed into a relatively small area, 32 miles long and 10 miles broad. Everything can be reached within a couple of hours, yet never is one constricted by crowds. One's views and glimpses change dramatically within a few footsteps in fact, and throughout a day, with varying shades of light and darkness, one can see innumerable Capes of Good Hope. The photographs in this book, and the route they describe round the peninsula suggest this.

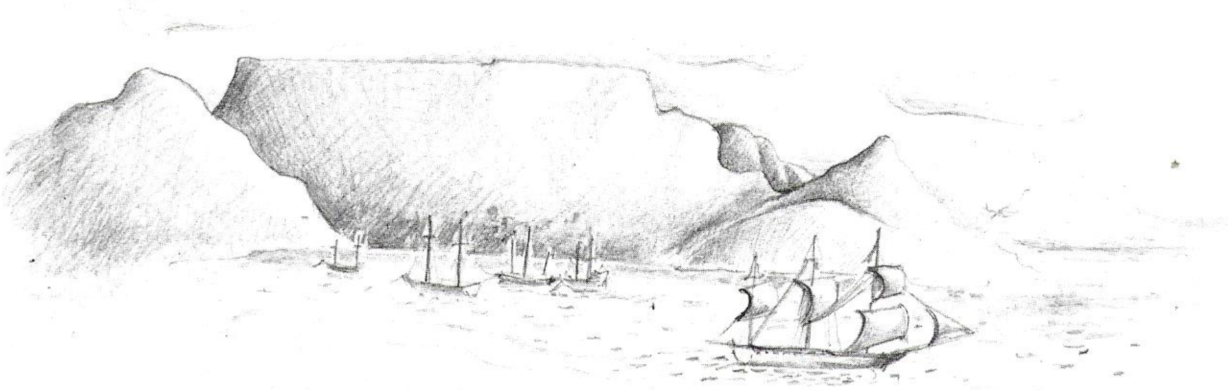
Appropriately, the route begins at the earliest European landfall, the docks and the Foreshore of Cape Town. It leads into the city itself, suggesting the comfortable juxtaposition of old and new found in the Peninsula. From Cape Town, the route heads along the Atlantic coast, on Marine Drive, through the residential suburbs of Mouille Point, Sea Point, Bantry Bay, Clifton, Camps Bay and Bakoven. Shortly after Bakoven, at Oudekraal, the Drive hooks over the mountain and down into Hout Bay. From Hout Bay, the road climbs the spectacular Chapman's Peak Drive, hewn from the mountainside, along past Long Beach and Kommetjie. Leaving their flat beaches, reaches into the Cape Point Nature Reserve and to Cape Point, southernmost tip of the Peninsula. Leaving Cape Point, the road travels via Simonstown, Fish Hoek and Muizenberg on the Indian Ocean coast, past the forests of Tokai and Constantia and along the freeway past Groote Schuur and Kirstenbosch, near Devil's Peak, above the southern suburbs of Claremont, Rondebosch and Mowbray, and back into Cape Town.



CAPE PENINSULA



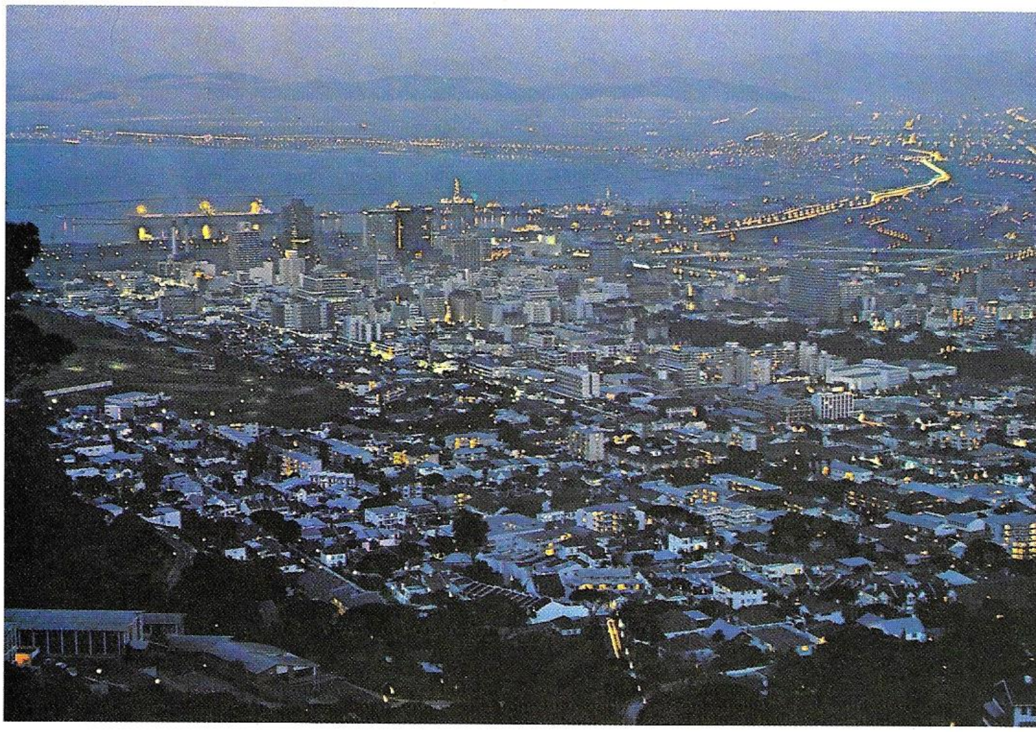
From all quarters, the city of Cape Town is dominated by the bulk of Table Mountain, flanked by Devil's Peak, Lion's Head and Signal Hill. Thus the city is in a basin, which expands past the docks into Paarden Eiland and Milnerton. Compacted in its space, Cape Town is a residential city, as well as an industrial and commercial one, and so at night, from the top of Table Mountain, one sees the evidence of this in the necklaces of lights that are the city's freeways, and the towers and squares of lights that are its modern buildings and houses. In summer, the 3 600 ft. (1 097 metres) high Table Mountain is floodlit, giving it an unique, often eerie beauty, especially when the "table cloth" of cloud pours over the top, caught by the floodlights as it falls, like a great waterfall. Throughout the year, weather permitting, a cablecar takes sight-seers up Table Mountain and, in summer, at night, to dine at the restaurant there.



From the sea,
Table Mountain towers
behind the docks and the city



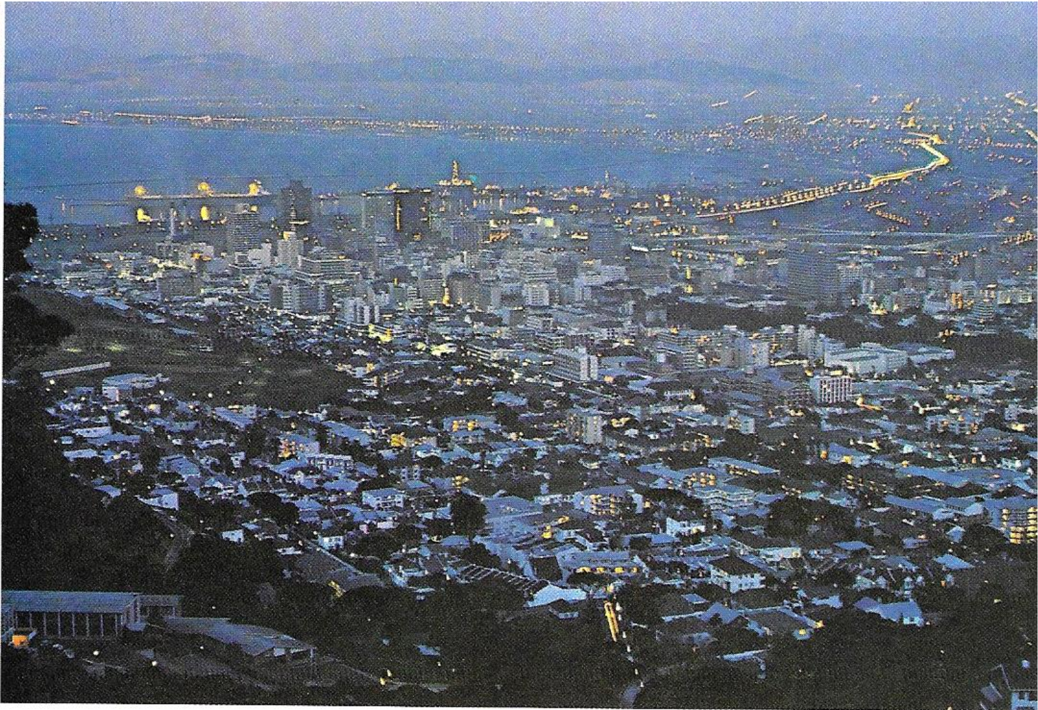
The view from
Signal Hill by night



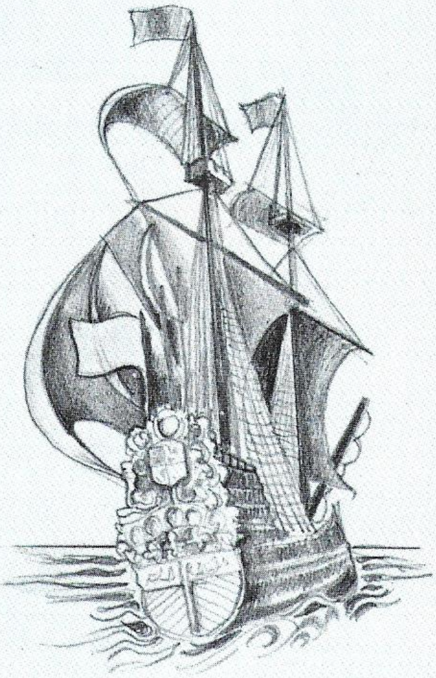
The city by day

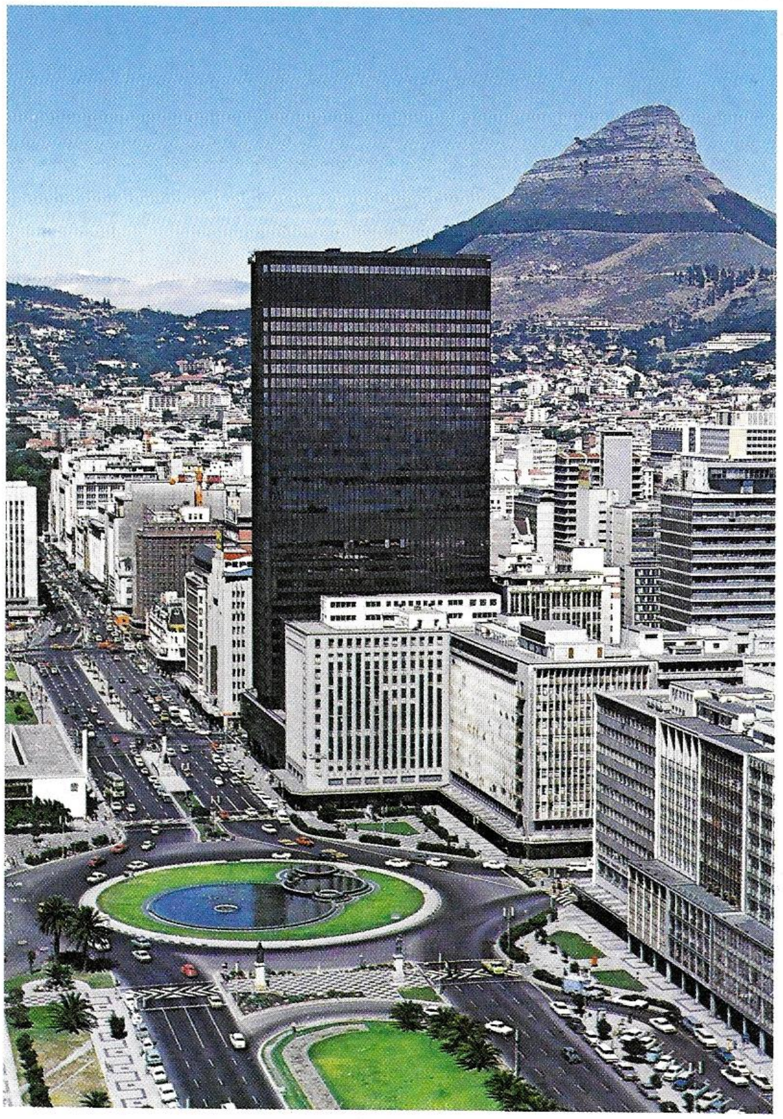






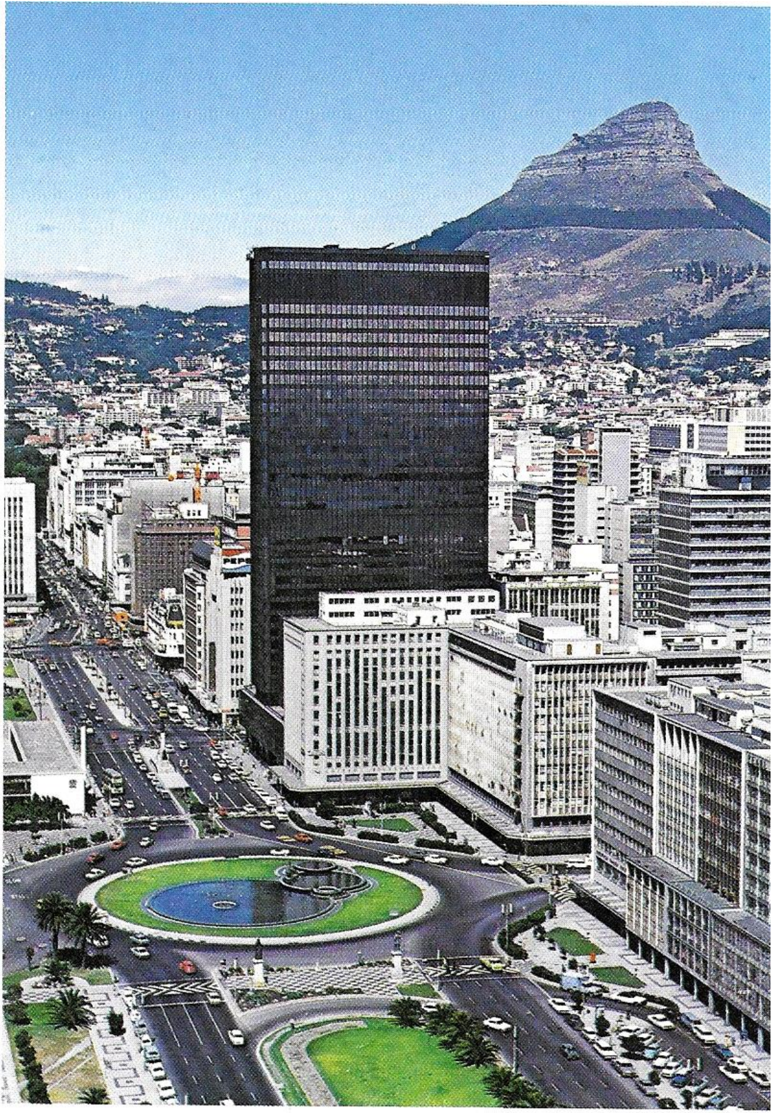






Heerengracht meets
Adderley Street

Gateway to Southern Africa, the Heerengracht – "the gentleman's walk" – links the Duncan Docks with Cape Town and Cape Town with the world. Cape Town is, above all, a port, receiving and replenishing oil tankers, by means of helicopters from shore; freighters bringing South Africa the world's produce, and taking the world South Africa's; coasters which bind Cape Town to the other South African ports, and, of course, numerous tour vessels, bringing visitors to our shores. Once the whole area up to the new railway station in Adderley Street was below the sea, and the striking sky-scrapers of the Foreshore, the industrial complex of Paarden Eiland and Table Bay harbour buildings are on reclaimed land. During the reclamation, and when digging foundations of new buildings, workers found many rare and valuable relics of early Cape days, from wrecks, including cannons and coins.





Sailing on Table Bay



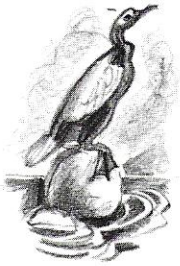
Mailship in Duncan Dock

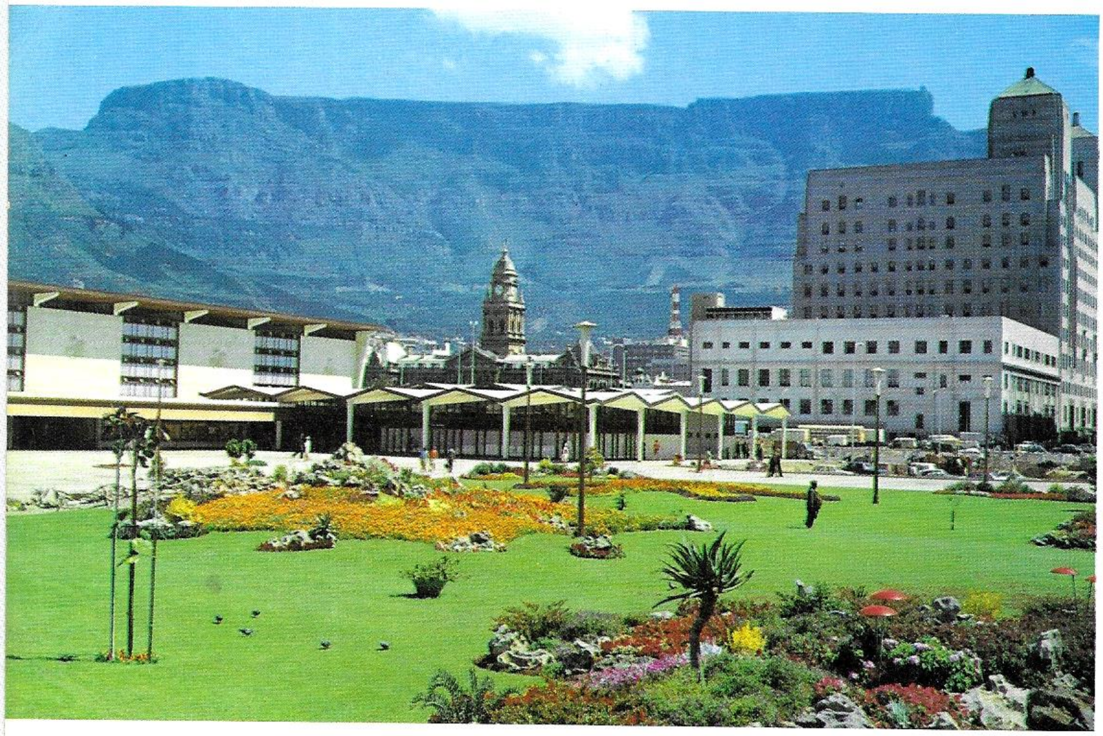
Tri-annual highlight for the many yachtsmen that enjoy Table Bay, is the Cape-to-Rio yacht race, which draws many international entrants. Ships leaving the harbour link South Africa with all ports of the world







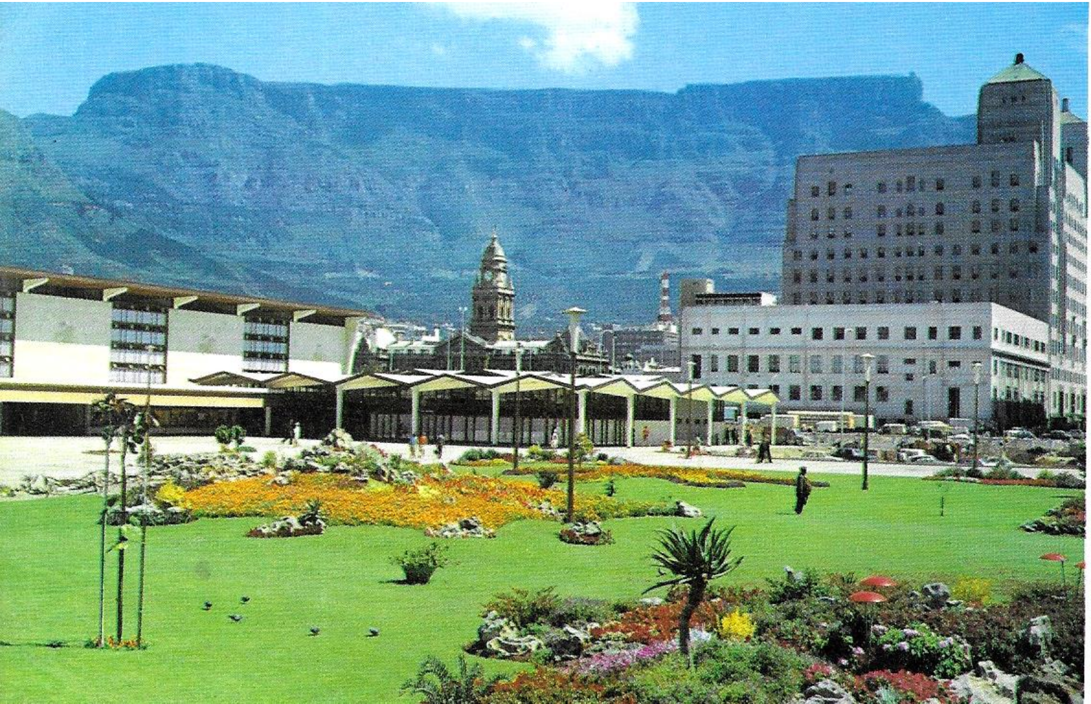


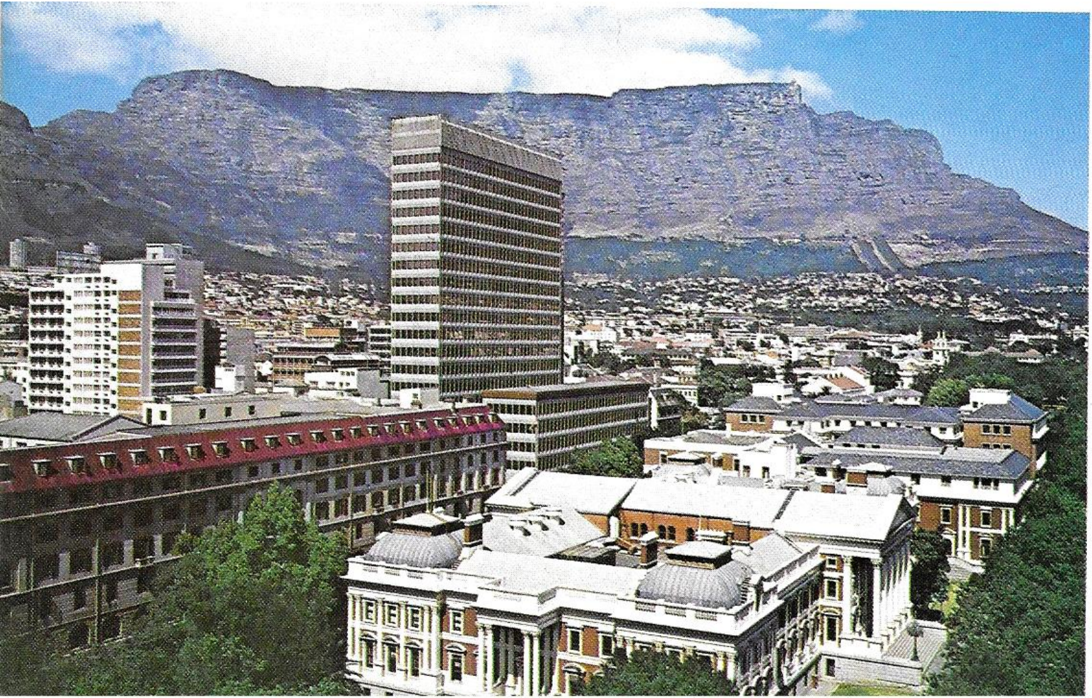




Alfred Basin
Railway Station
Houses of Parliament

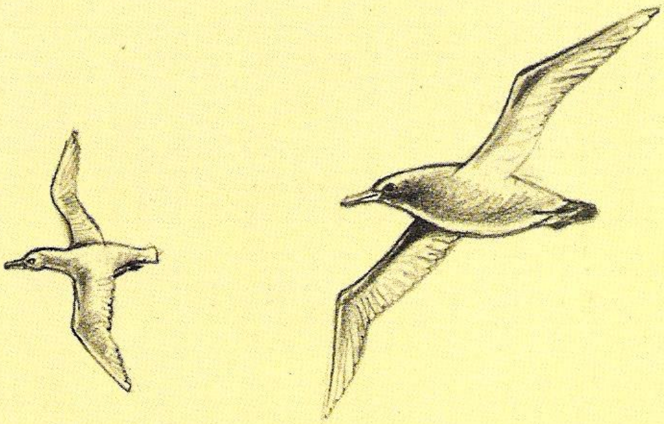








As well as receiving sea-going traffic from all over the world,
the Cape Town docks house the tugs and a fishing fleet.
Both tugs and fishing boats are built in the Harbour.
Even in the quietest corners of the Alfred harbour, where artists gather to paint fishing vessels, and where you can buy fresh fish, or eat seafood at the Harbour Café overlooking the docks, one hears the hooting of the tugs, or of shunting trains.
Peace and bustle are also found together at Cape Town's central railway station, on the city main street, Adderley Street. Pigeons are undisturbed by the city's traffic as they seek food on the station's green lawns, among the bright flower displays.
Behind the station, the Renaissance-type tower of the City Hall stands out. A few minutes' walk away are the Houses of Parliament, signifying the Mother City's status as the legislative capital of South Africa. Parliament abuts onto the Gardens,
at the top of Adderley Street, which were founded by Jan van Riebeeck to provision the Dutch East India Company's ships.
The gardens contain many indigenous and foreign flora
and also the stately buildings of the South African Library,
the National Gallery and the Jewish Museum.

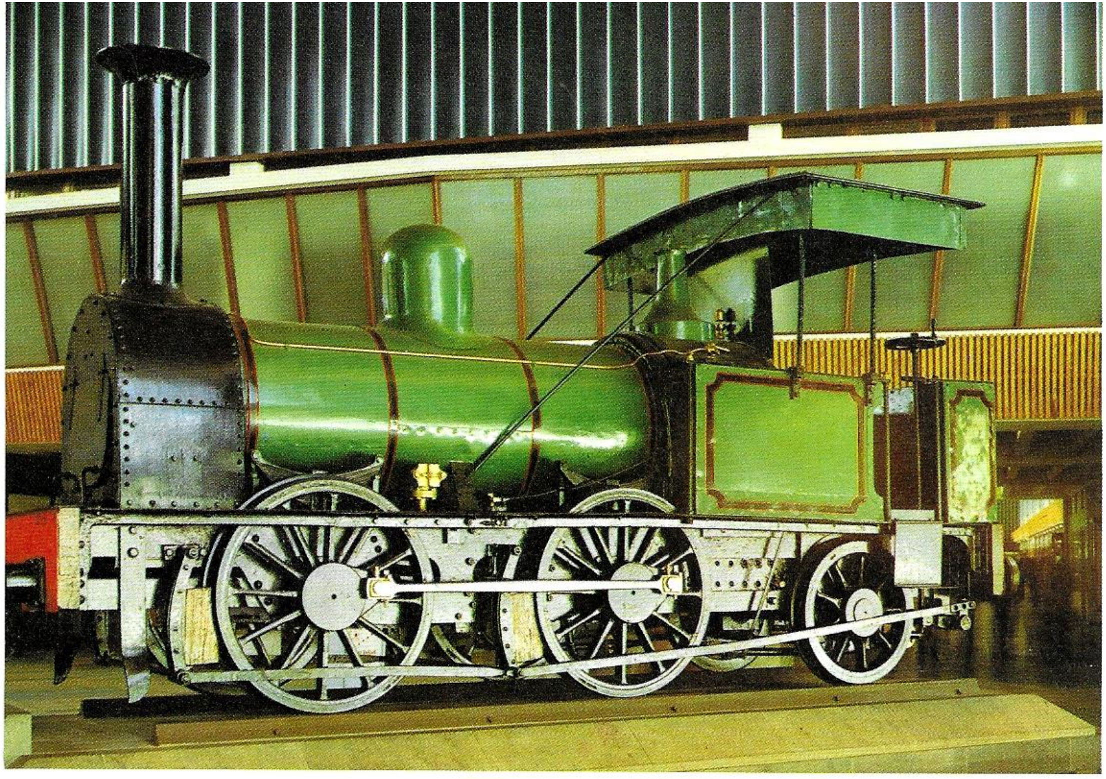




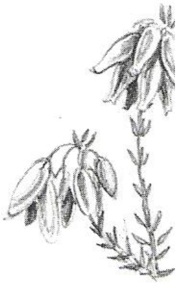
The "Kat" balcony of the Castle of Good Hope, South Africa's oldest building, reflects the grace of the period and, houses the William Fehr collection of antique furniture, glassware and paintings. In the 18th century, during the British occupations, the Castle was a centre of the Colony's social life. Here Lady Anne Barnard, wife of a British colonial official, acted as Governor Macartney's hostess, entertaining residents



In the middle of the city, at the Grand Parade and in Adderley Street, daily flower markets, where flowers are brought from as far as Stellenbosch to be sold, enliven the city



In the midst of the new in Cape Town, the old enjoys a hallowed place.
The first steam engine to travel in the Cape – from the old Cape Town station to Wellington – now stands in the concourse of the modern central station on Adderley Street

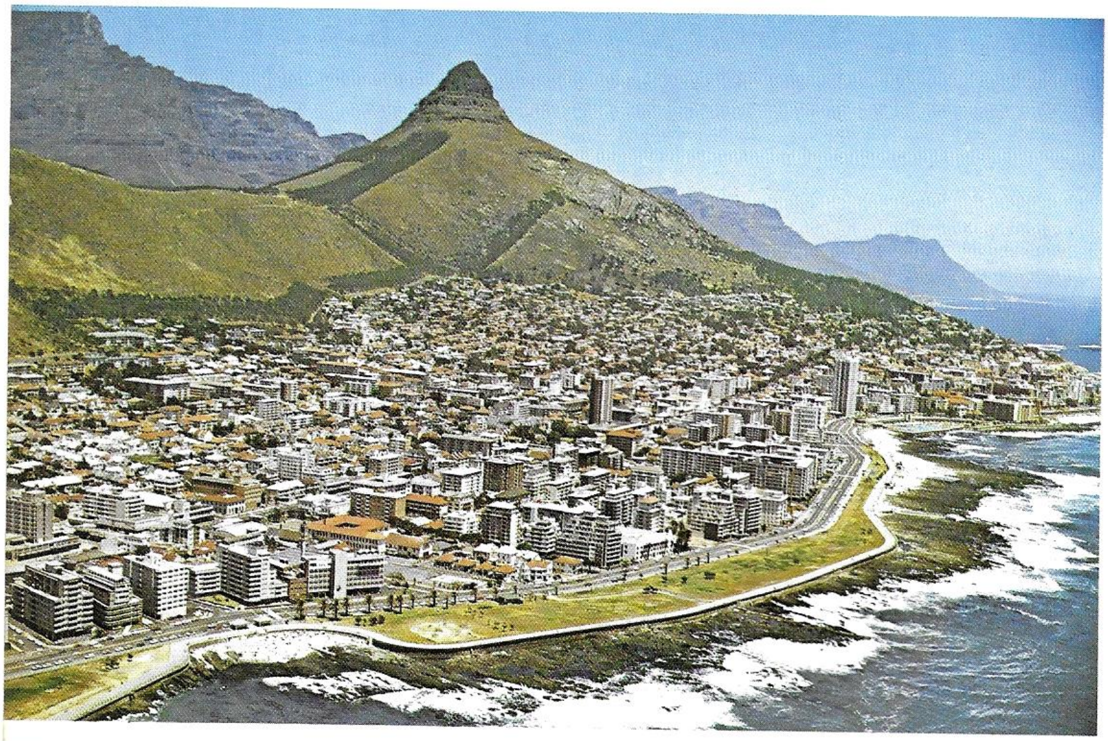




Also in Adderley Street, and close to skyscrapers and airy big department stores are the Groote Kerk and the simple, white lines of the old Court of Justice, now the S.A. Cultural History Museum



Looking down from
Table Mountain's cable-car statio
onto Lion's Head
and the Atlantic



Three Anchor Bay,
leading into Sea Point



Beneath Lion's Head
and Signal Hill are the
Atlantic suburbs
of Green Point,
Mouille Point
and Three Anchor Bay





Table Mountain offers many trying routes for rock-climbers and some easier ones for strollers.
Easiest of all is the cable-way,
which travels the 3 600 feet in 7 minutes, day and night, winter and summer,
unless the table-cloth has settled on top, shutting off the view.
From the top of Table Mountain, and Lion's Head or Signal Hill,
the view is spectacular in every direction,
and one gains a clear idea of the magnificence of the Peninsula.
Below Signal Hill, dominated by Lion's Head,
the Marine Drive begins in the suburbs of Mouille Point and Green Point.
Here, as in the following Atlantic suburbs of Sea Point,
Bantry Bay, Clifton and Camps Bay,
high-rise apartment buildings, international hotels, restaurants and shops and more modest,
typically South African bungalows are found on
a strip of land backed by mountain and facing the sea. Here too is diversity:
Mouille Point, Green Point and Sea Point contain wide lawns
and seaside swimming pools between suburb and beach,
while Clifton's four beaches are found directly beneath luxury flats and bungalows.





Camps Bay and Bakoven

The expansive lawns of Sea Point stretching for two miles along the sea front give the suburbs a sense of space and light.

The long, hot days of summer can be pleasantly spent strolling along the lawns, on the sands, or watching the sea from one of the nearby boulevard restaurants or lazing beside Sea Point's huge swimming pool.

The suburbs along the Marine Drive end with Camps Bay and Bakoven. Here Signal Hill and Lion's Head are left behind: instead the brooding blue beauty of the Twelve Apostles dominates.

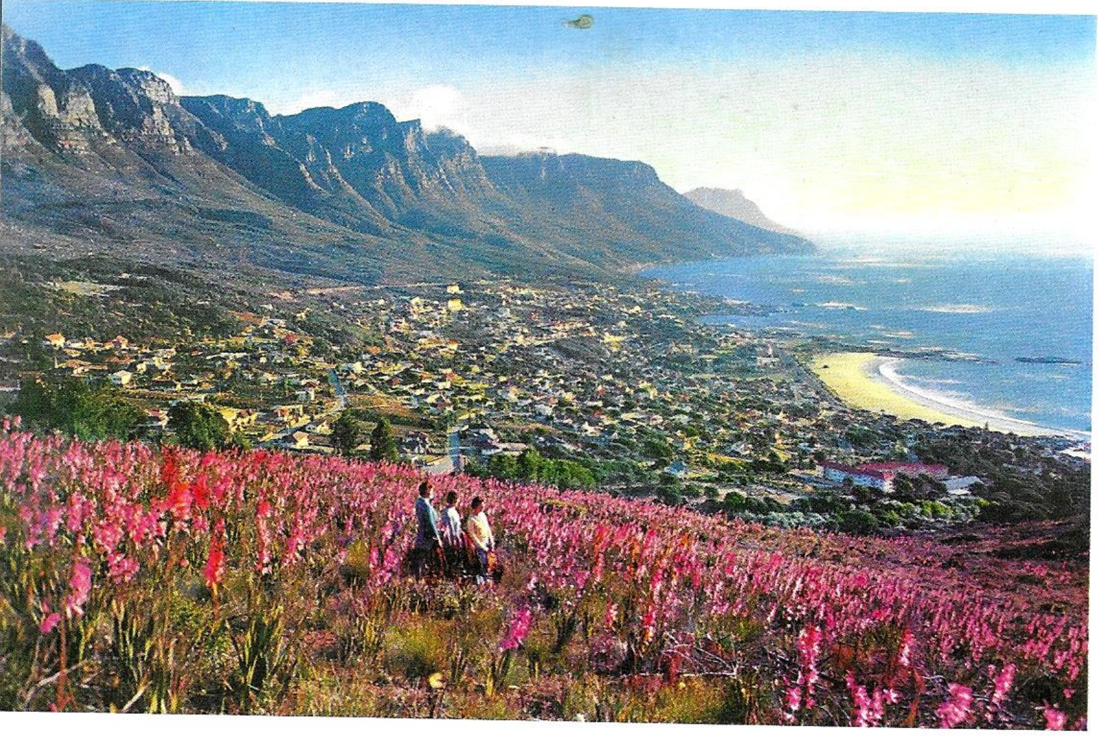


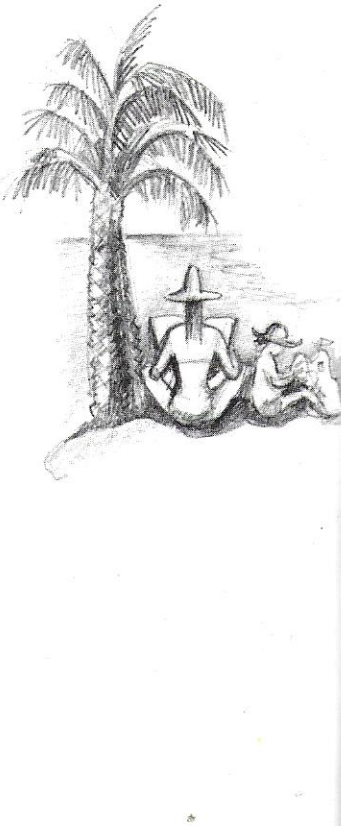
playground of Sea Point



Bantry Bay adjoining Sea Point

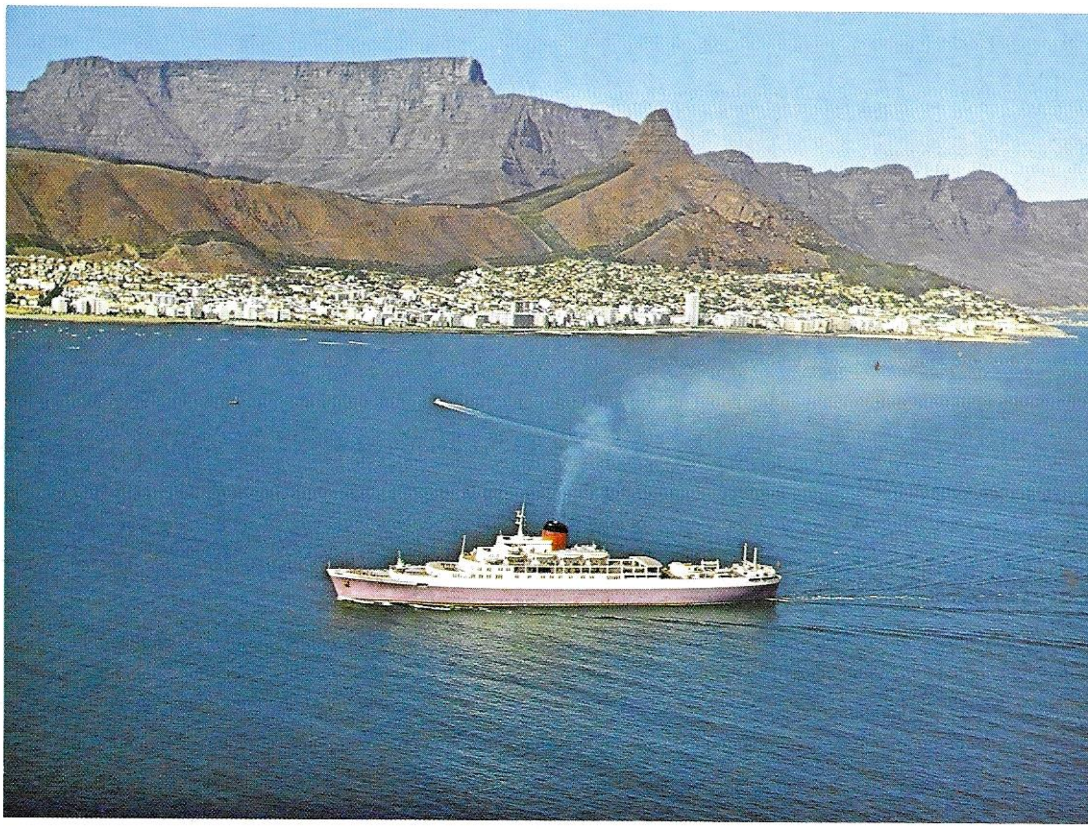




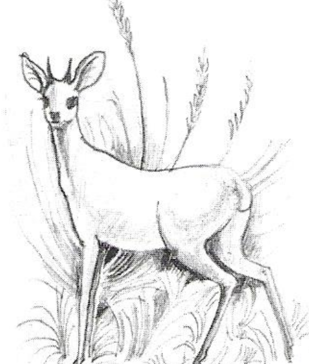




Clifton
Camps Bay
Camps Bay



From Lion's Head. where the wild Watsonias bloom,
one looks past the Twelve Apostles onto the broad sweep of bays
of Camps Bay and Bakoven or down onto the four pocket beaches at Clifton, and across to Oudekraal. The Signal Hill road meets Kloof Nek road,
from the top of which one can look either towards Camps Bay,
or over the city and towards the Hottentots Holland mountains.
As much a feature of the Atlantic coastal suburbs as the mountains,
is the passing ship traffic, often less than a mile off-shore.
The distinctive colours of the mailship were a familiar sight in South African ports,
stopping at Cape Town, before making the long haul up the west
coast of Africa to the United Kingdom.





Chapmans Peak Drive



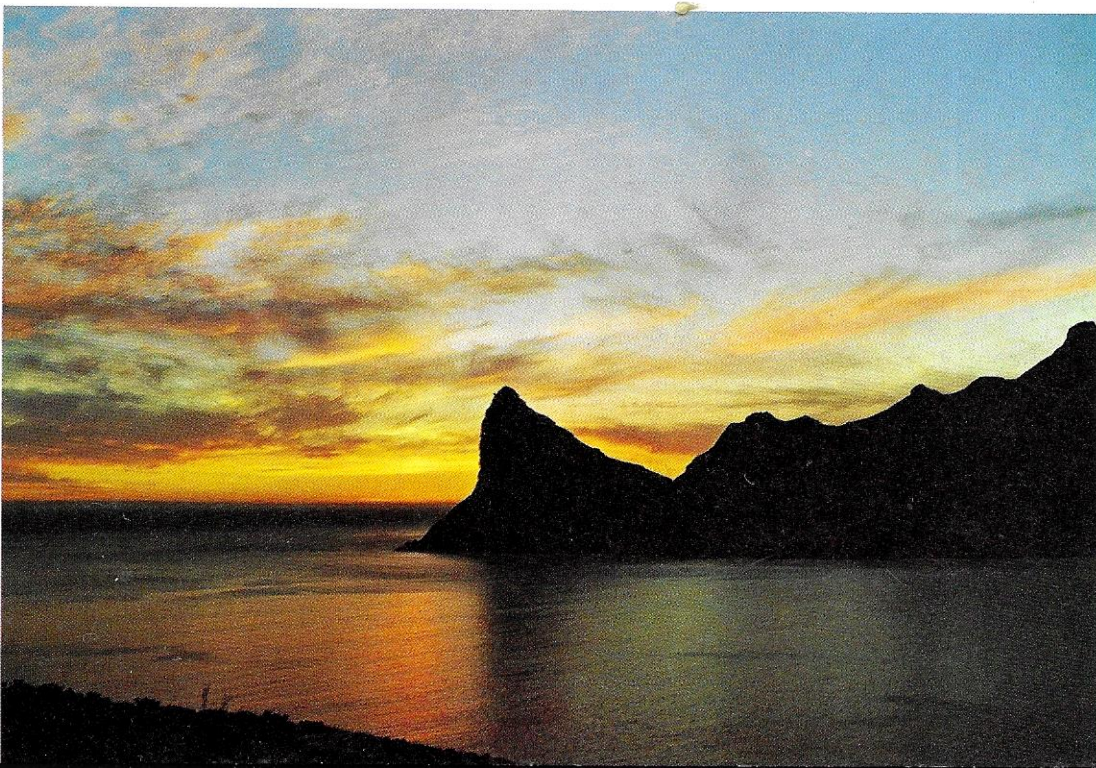
Llandudno and Sandy Bay



Oudekraal looking back to Lions Head

The Marine Drive from Oudekraal
cuts across the neck of land between Llandudno and the deep sheltered Hout Bay.
The dramatic Sentinel at the entrance of the bay
is seen as the road curves around Chapmans Peak to Noordhoek and Kommetjie.
Near Kommetjie are the crayfish breeding grounds.

Sentinel silhouetted at sunset

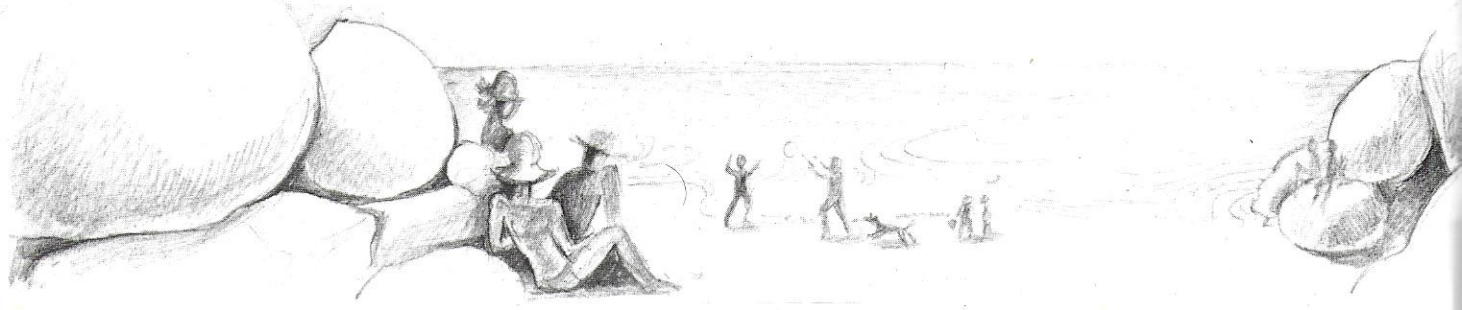




Hout Bay with Table Mountain in the background



Hout Bay



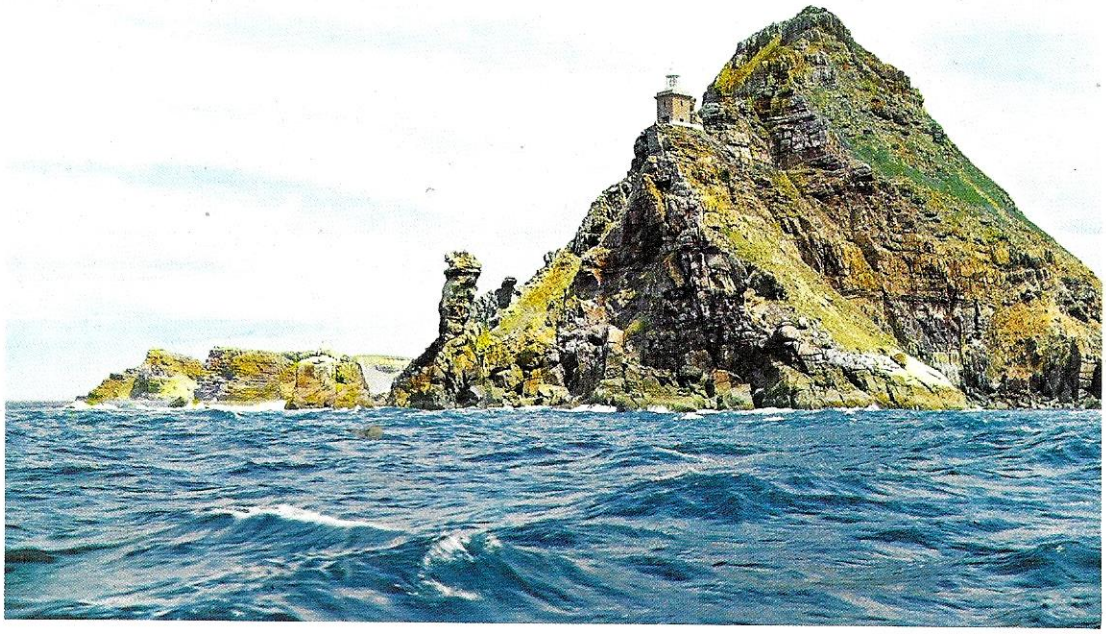
This peaceful residential farming and fishing village is sheltered and protected by the surrounding mountains.
Here farms end at the water's edge where the snoek and lobster fishing fleet are anchored.
The boats and the canning factory of Hout Bay provide a livelihood for many Coloured people in the village.
When the fishermen return at dawn with their silver haul,
they are met on the beaches by people to help them unload their nets and perhaps to buy fresh fish.
From the top of Chapman's Peak,
one looks across and down to Kommetjie and Long Beach, near Cape Point Nature Reserve.
Here the long, sandy beaches,
pounded by the Atlantic rollers offer a rewarding challenge to surfers from all over the world.
An hotel at Kommetjie and bathing pool at nearby Scarborough attract many visitors.

Fishing Harbour



Kommetjie and Long Beach





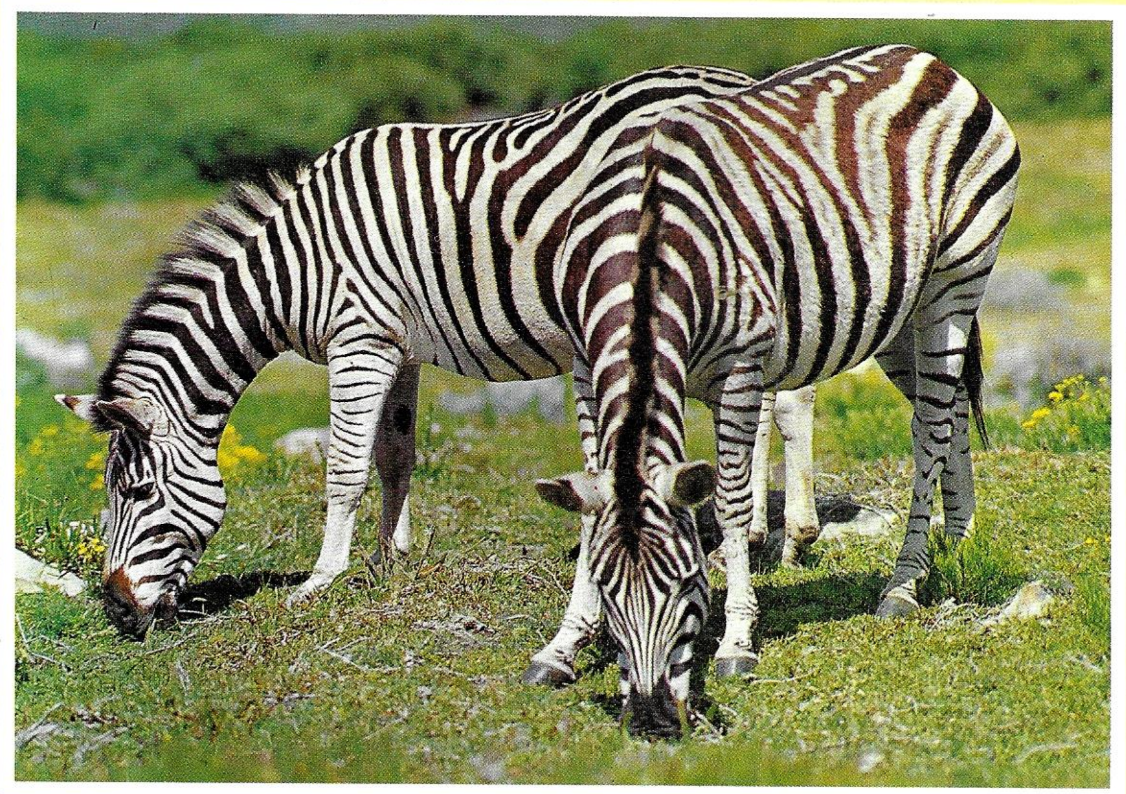
Cape Point. Southern-most point of the Peninsula
where the Indian Ocean meets the Atlantic
It is also a great attraction for the Marlin and Tunny big game fisherman. Not only to fish from the tunnyboat,
but also from the cliffs



The Cape Point Nature Reserve has many species of Antelope including Eland and Bontebok and
a large variety of birds, baboons and zebra



Sir Francis Drake, the Elizabethan sailor, rightly described Cape of Good Hope as, "the fairest Cape in the whole circumference of the earth"



Zebra



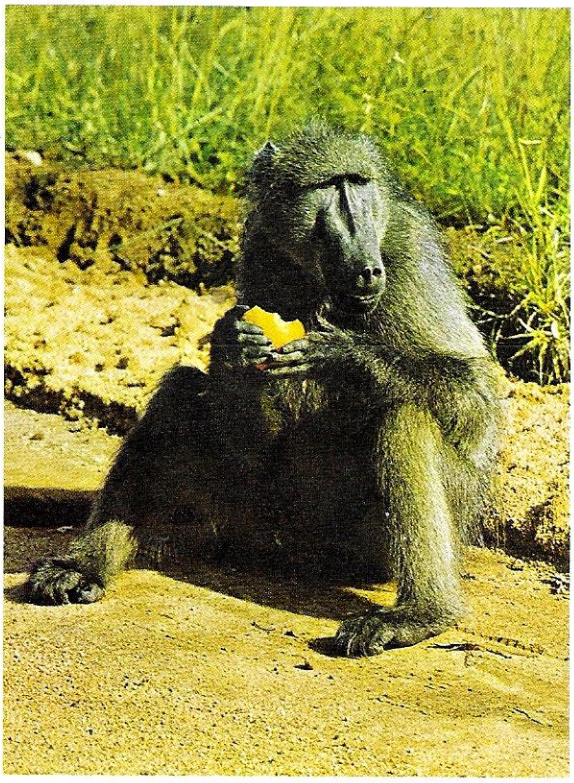
Buffel's Bay



Miller's Point



The sea off Cape Point
also has its quiet and tranquil
moods.
Buffel's Bay
one of the many secluded beaches,
abounds with delightful
bathing and picnic spots.
A pleasant walk
or a ride in a special bus
to the old light house,
and one is suddenly
confronted by
the most spectacular
panoramic vista
in the Southern Henisphere.
Here is
breathtaking beauty and awe-inspiring
grandeur
– an unforgettable experience.



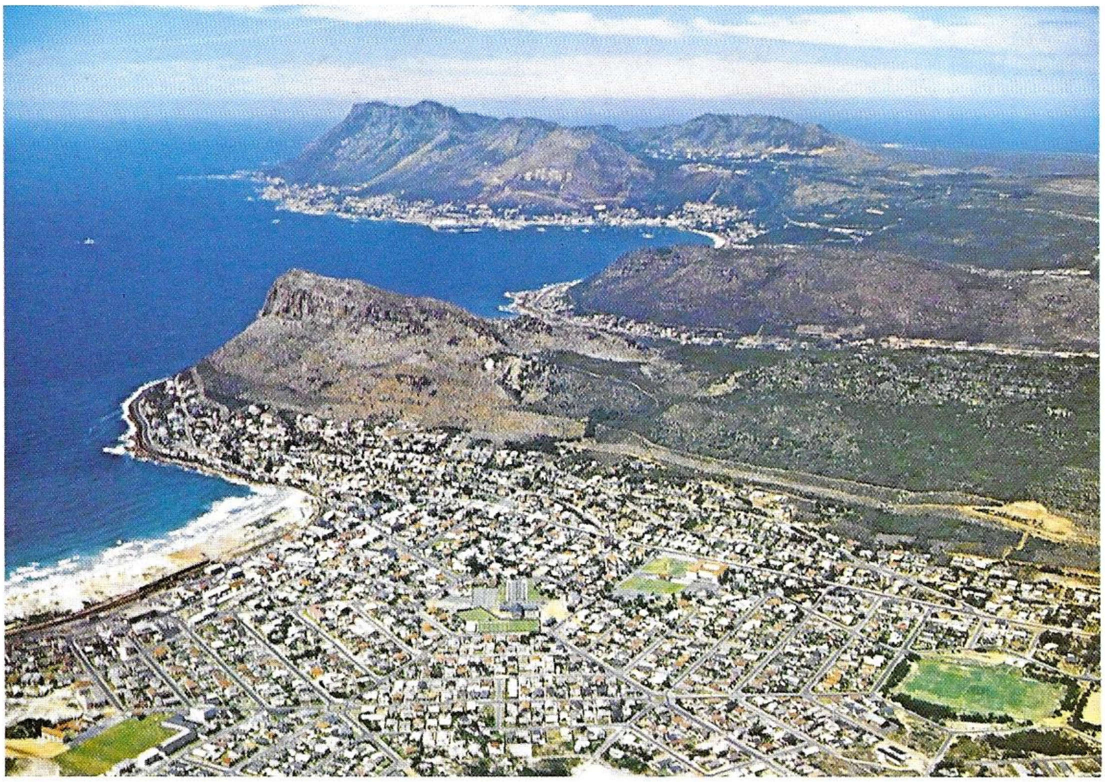
Sit in the sun and
enjoy an orange



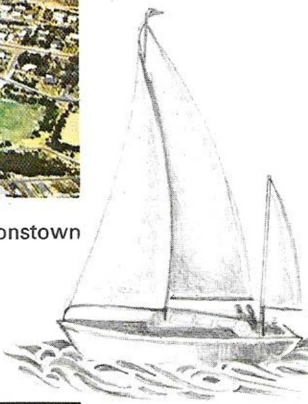
Near Simonstown, a few miles from Cape Point, the placid sea, lawns and trees and a restaurant at Seaforth make this a pleasant spot for holidaymakers with children



The sheltered bay of Simonstown has made the town a naval base since 1741 : it is now South Africa's naval headquarters. The narrow streets and old buildings of the town itself, still have much of the old world charm observed by Lord Nelson, as a visiting midshipman



Looking across Fish Hoek and Glencairn to Simonstown

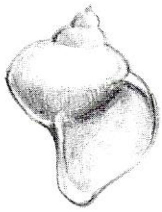




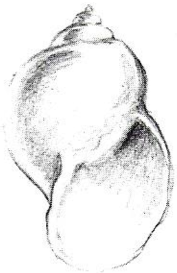
Enjoying the warm Indian ocean waters Seaforth offers pleasant bathing
and the illusion of tropical indolence in its seaside palms



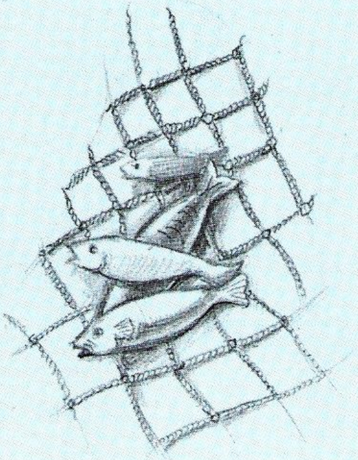
Paddling,
swimming,
sun-bathing or surfing
– one can do all of these at
Fish Hoek's beach





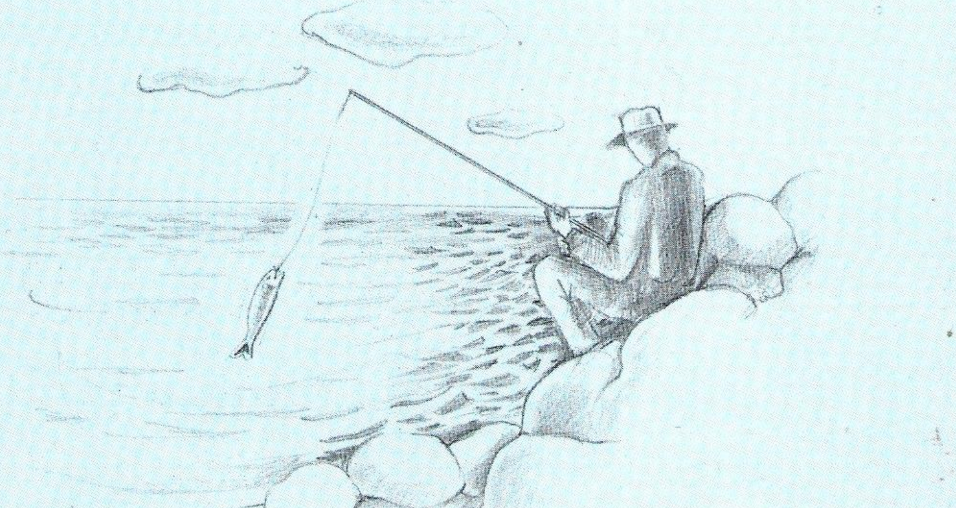


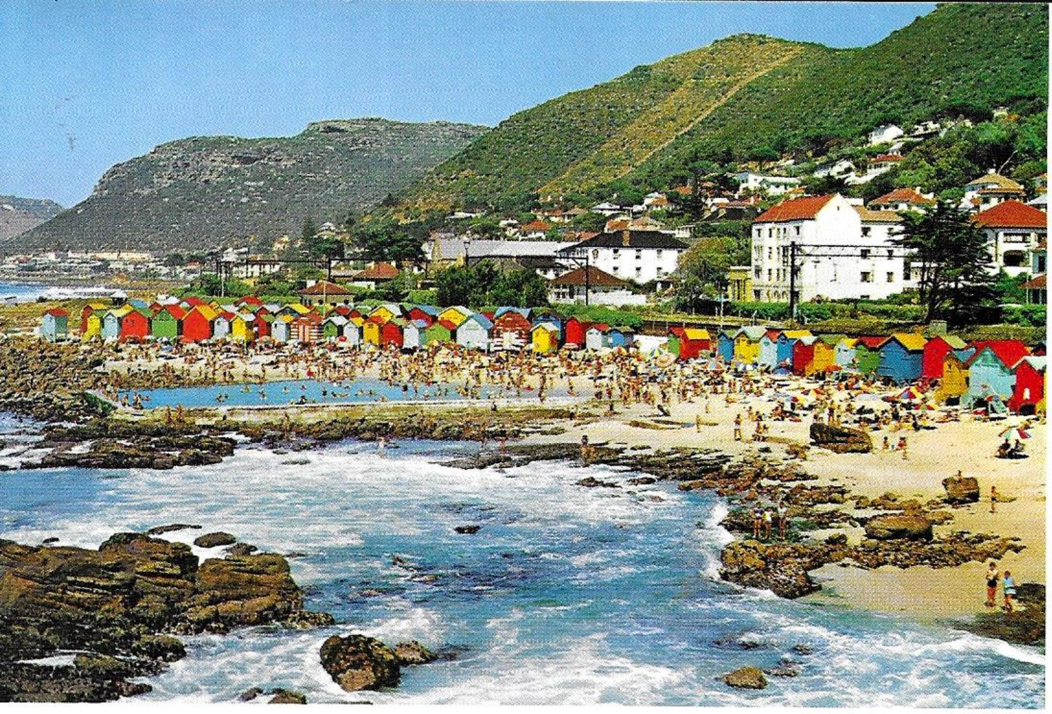






*Fish Hoek offers some of the safest and warmest bathing on the Indian Ocean,
and over the narrow neck of land one can see the Atlantic Ocean.
The Ou Kaapse weg which leads through forests of Constantia and Tokai
towards Cape Town begins here.
In the surrounding hills, traces of the earliest peninsula residents, the Strandlopers are found, as well as the workings of a silver mine.
Golfers can enjoy playing
right beside the sea at Clovelly, while bowlers are well-supplied with greens.*





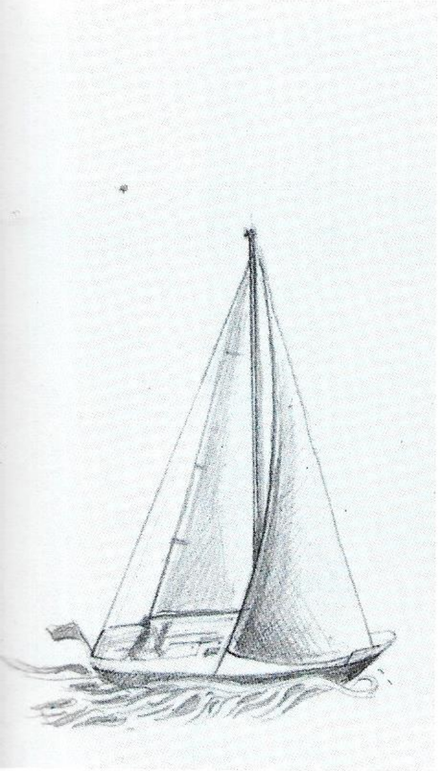
St James

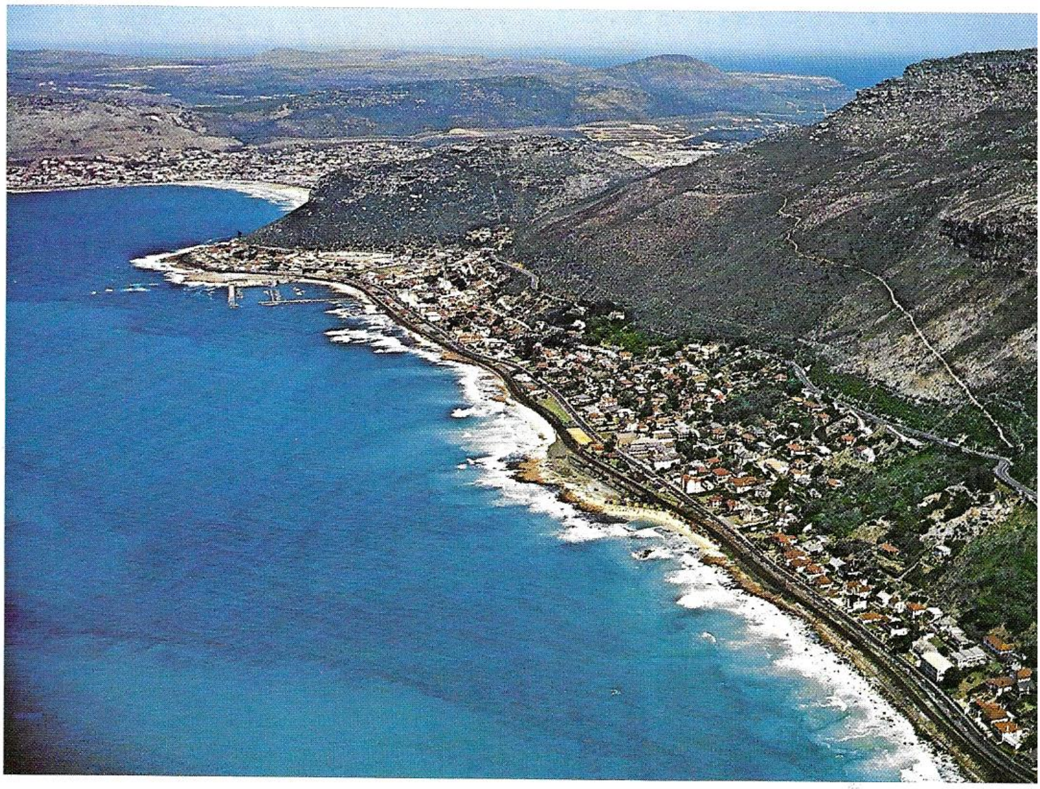


Muizenberg



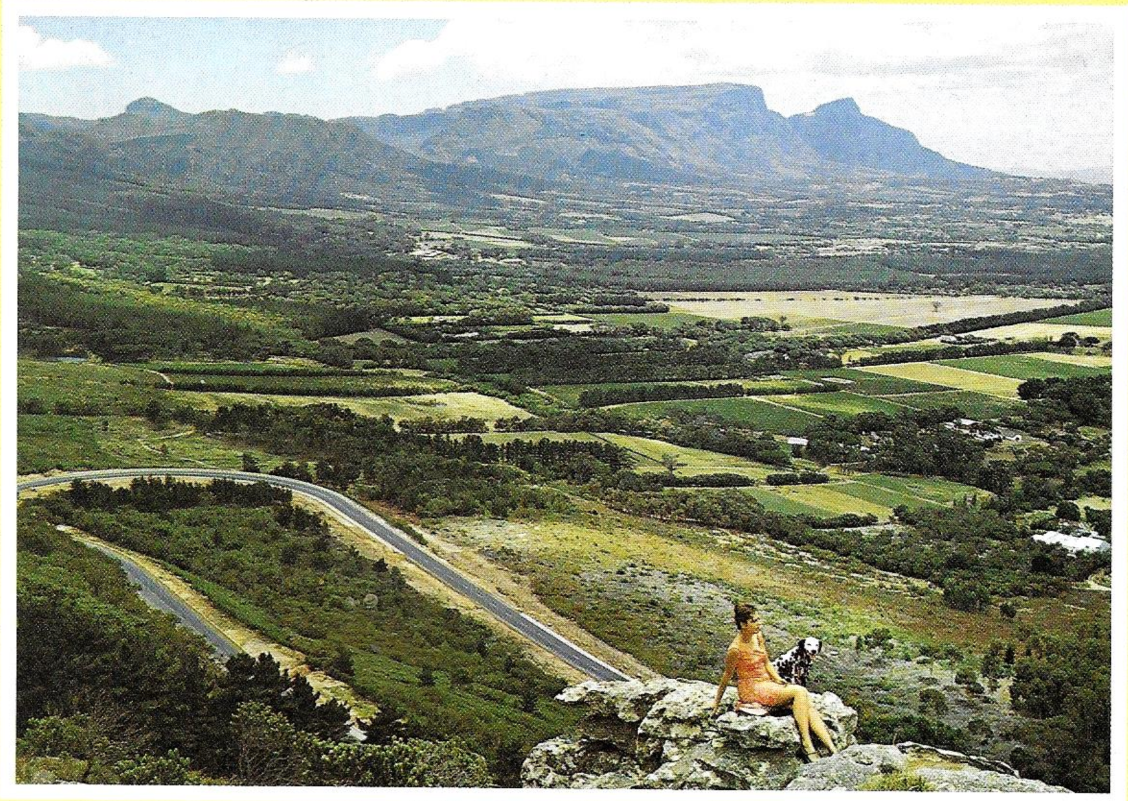
Muizenberg



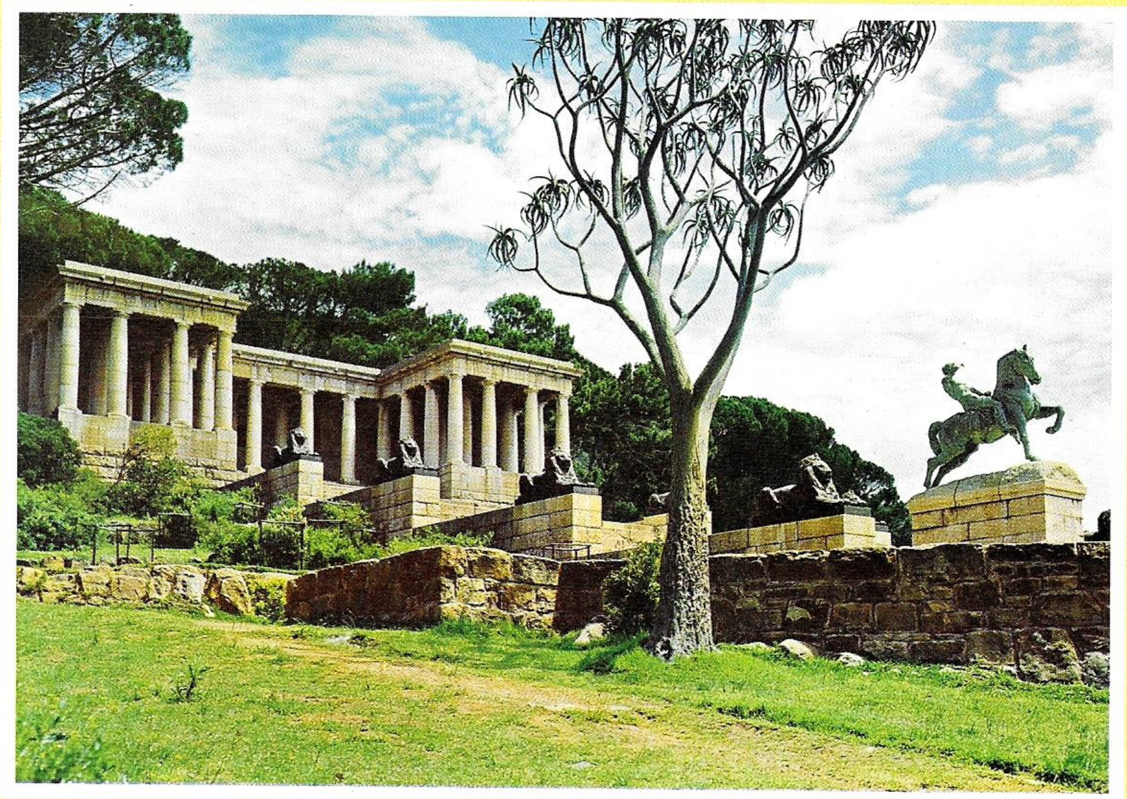


St James and Kalk Bay

Within the mile separating St James and Muizenberg, the coast alters abruptly.
From the rocky pools at St James where quick-fingered children can catch small fish or collect shells beside the
popular seawater swimming pool, to the curving flat beaches of Muizenberg.
Behind Muizenberg is the marina,
centre for caravanners and amateur yachtsmen who enjoy the calm waters of the lake.
The old cannon at the Muizenberg bowling green
recall the naval battle of Muizenberg between the British and Dutch fleets.
The Muizenberg beaches lead on and on – for another 20 miles in fact, as far as the Hottentots Holland mountains. In False Bay is Seal Island,
breeding ground for colonies of seals.
A feature of the Kalk Bay coast is the Cape Town to Simonstown train, which, between Muizenberg and Simonstown, travels feet above the sea which sometimes grabs at the train,
splashing the windows!



Ou Kaapse Weg



Rhodes Memorial



Groot Constantia

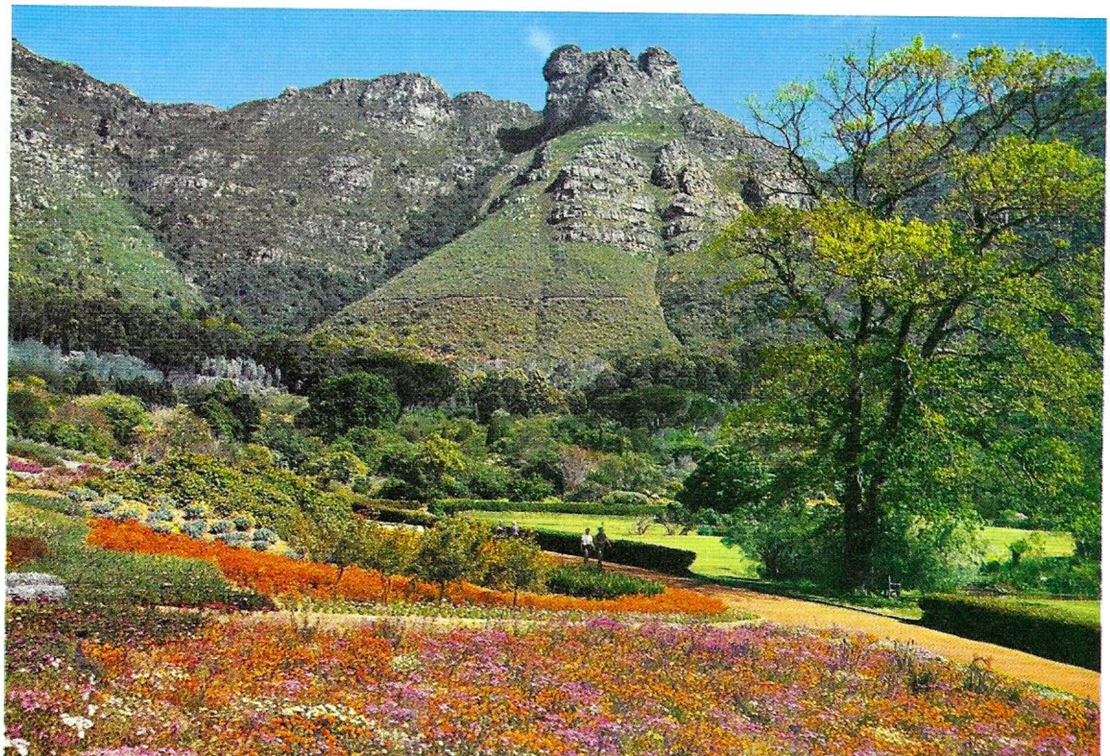
From the mountain above Muizenberg,
one looks down on the Ou Kaapse Weg, one of the many fine roads crossing the peninsula, which goes through Constantia's and Tokai's rich farmlands and to Devil's Peak,
at the back of Table Mountain.
On Devil's Peak, set like a Grecian temple in the forests
is the monument to Cecil John Rhodes, founder of Rhodesia and a Prime Minister of the then Cape Colony.
Set among the oaks and vines, is Groot Constantia,
which was the home of Governor Simon van der Stel from 1691 to 1712.
This old homestead with its fine collection of antique furniture and paintings symbolizes the unique grace of the Cape.
A feature of Cape life is driving to Groot Constantia on Wednesdays to buy the famous Constantia wines.
Equally resonant of an important age in the Cape's history,
Groote Schuur (the great barn) was built by Cecil Rhodes on the site of the Dutch East India Company's 17th century granary, and was centre of the huge Groote Schuur estate.
The house is now the Prime Minister's residence.

Groote Schuur

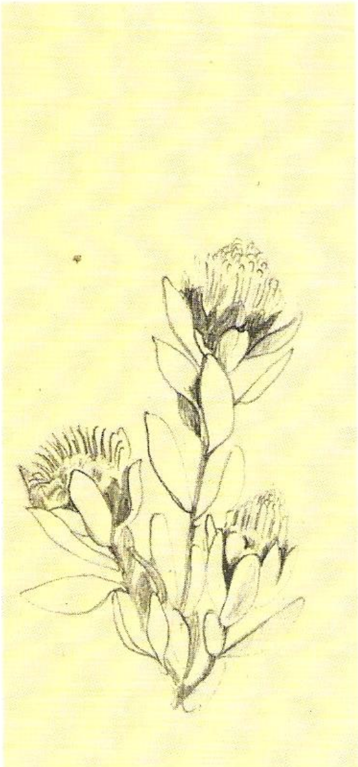




Kirstenbosch.



Kirstenbosch

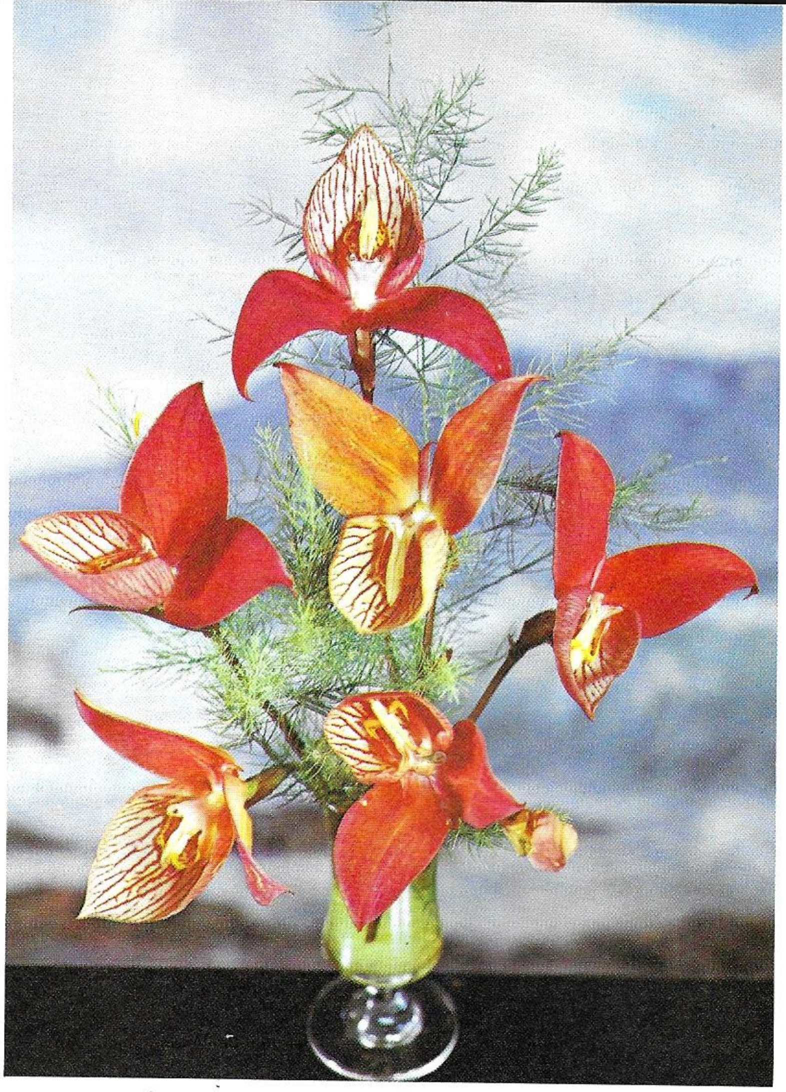




Kirstenbosch Tearoom

The National Botanic Gardens of South Africa lie on the slopes of the back of Table Mountain.
They comprise some 480 hectares
and are known throughout the world as Kirstenbosch Gardens.
The gardens are a home for the collection,
preservation and study of the indigenous flora of southern Africa.
Over five thousand varieties of flora are cultivated here.
One can wander through the gardens at all times of the year and also visit Lady Anne Barnard's bath. It is built into one of the springs of the Liesbeeck River which has its source in the garden.





Disa Uniflora
national flower of the Cape





Lachenalia



Strelitzia

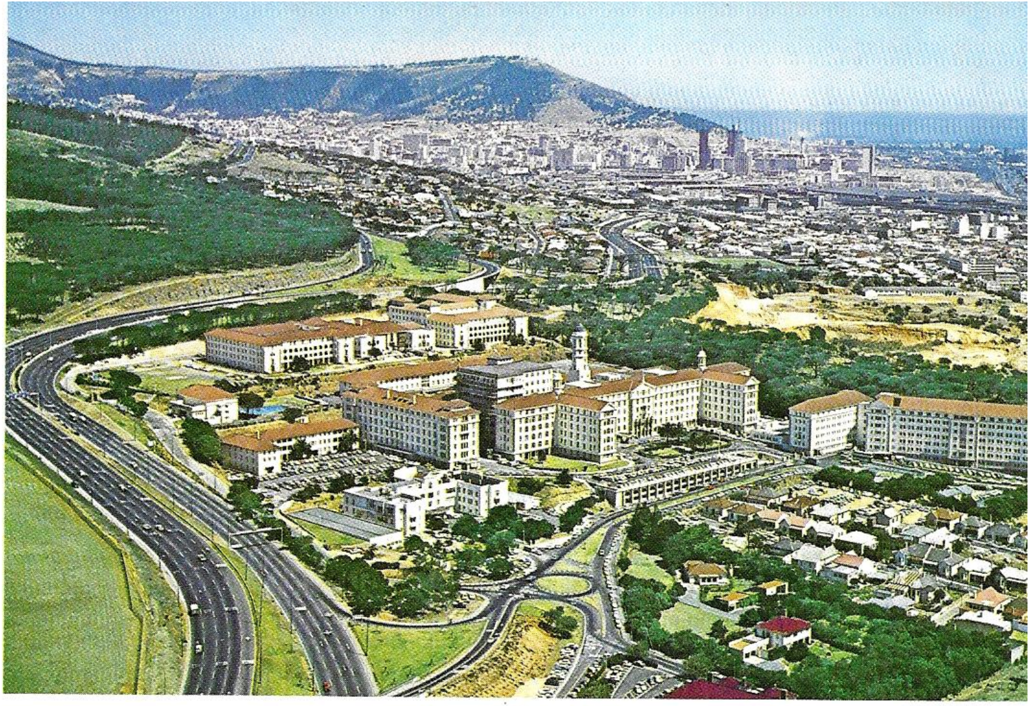


Variety of protea



Mostert's Mill, built in 1796, stands beside Rhodes Drive and is a picturesque reminder of the city's Dutch heritage. The machinery is still in working condition.
The Mosterts' farm once encompassed much of the present Mowbray area.
Rhodes Drive, which leads from Constantia into Cape Town, is a speedy freeway connecting the city with its environs. Many of Cape Town's landmarks are in easy reach of the freeway,
one of these is the famous Groote Schuur hospital
which serves Cape Town and indeed South Africa.
It is also a training hospital for medical students of the University of Cape Town, whose 8 500 students
study on an incomparable site on the slopes of Devil's Peak, behind Table Mountain.
From the campus of the University
one can see across the city's southern suburbs and towards Cape Town to the suburb of Milnerton which, with the area of Paarden Eiland, testifies to Cape Town's industrial growth.
From Milnerton and nearby Bloubergstrand, an unspoilt village,
one can enjoy the frontal view of Table Mountain
dwarfing the city which impressed early visitors and painters, and continues to awe today.

Groote Schuur
Hospital



University
of Cape Town

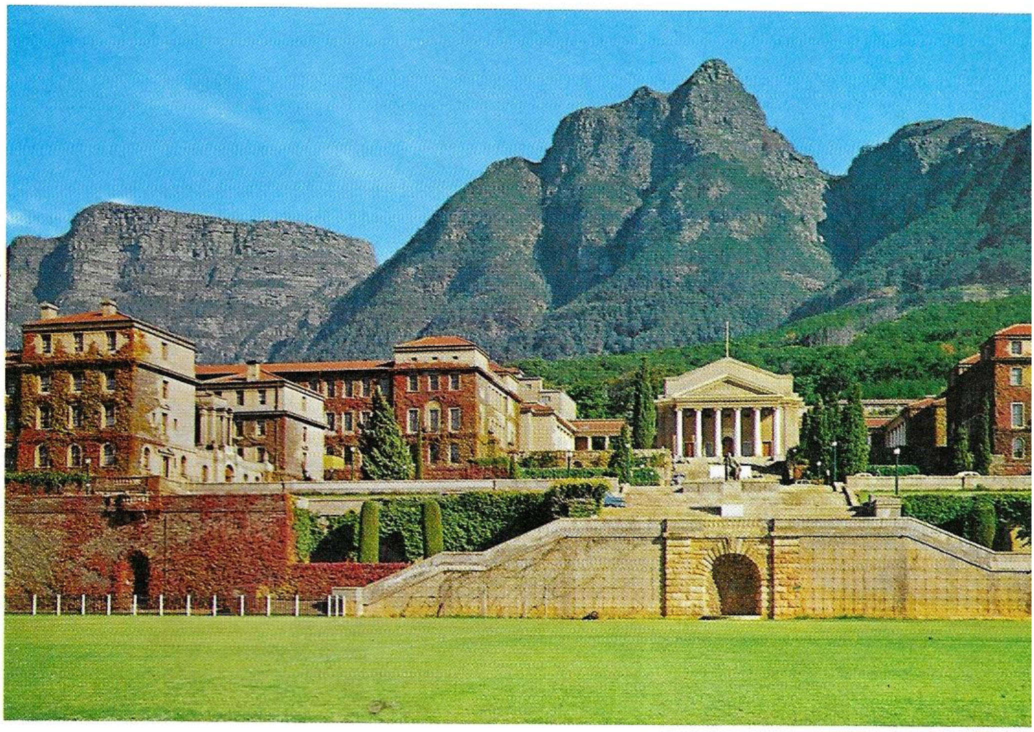
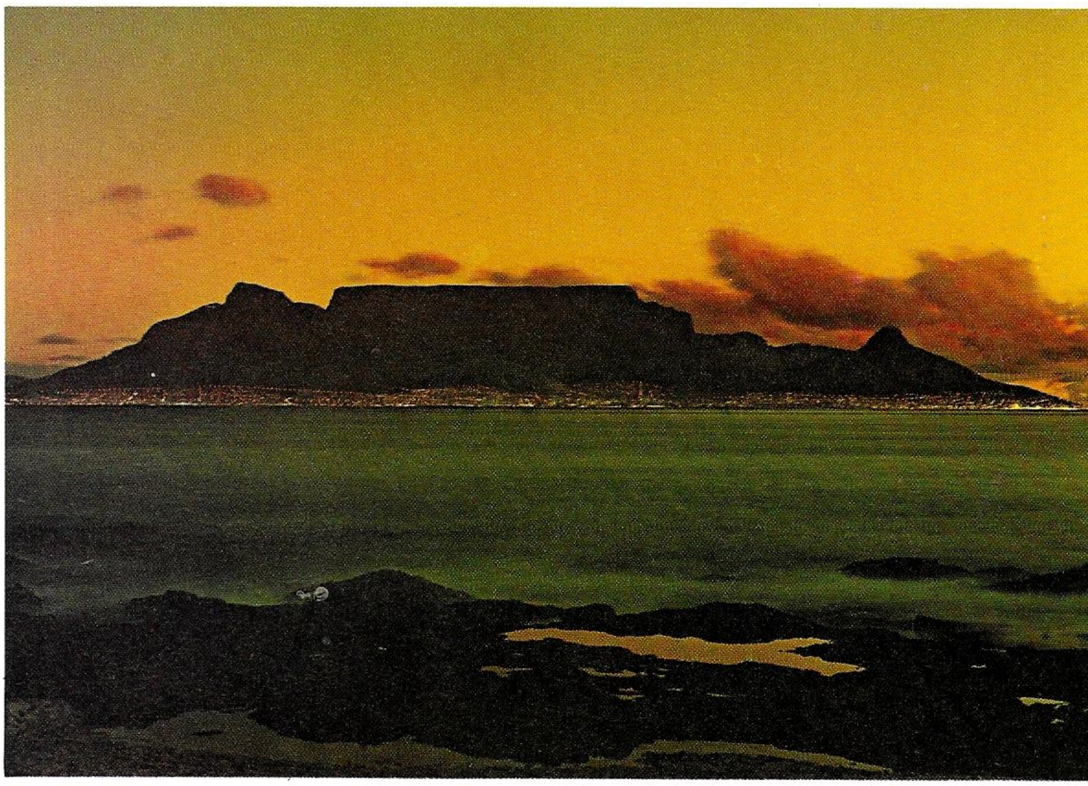


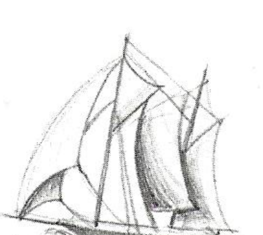


Table Mountain
from Milnerton





So one completes the trip round the peninsula, returning to Cape Town.
In a way though, one can never altogether complete the trip, because the Cape moods, views and scenes are infinite, changing from day to day, route by route.
The history and physical location of the Cape
means that it has affinities with places elsewhere.
There is a New World vigour and vitality in the many different people here.
One can detect the subtler, European graces in the architecture or way of life,
or a Mediterranean quality in scenery
or the colour of the sea, but the sunset over Table Bay is dramatically African.
It is the blend of these,
and the addition of a unique history perhaps, that distinguishes the Cape.
The sheer physical impact of much of the mountain and sea scenery, its variety of people and places and its fruitful ties with other lands, and
the rest of South Africa, make it unique.



1st Printing: January, 1973
2nd Printing: July, 1974
3rd Printing: May, 1977

Published by Arthur English Prints

Pearl Assurance House, Heerengracht, Cape Town · Telephone 43-2835

Printed by ABC Press (Pty) Ltd., Cape Town, Republic of South Africa